

JUST RECEIVED.

Large lot of Mediterranean Bath and Wool Carriage Sponges; also Chamois Skins.

MASSIE & MARTIN,
Corner Commerce Street and Salem Ave.
PHONE 193. NIGHT BELL.
3 24 3m.

DR. IMHOFF,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Rooms 6 and 7 Masonic Temple.
Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.
Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Residence, Hotel Roanoke.
Telephone 150. nov7-1f

DR. ALBERT A. CANNADAY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office 23 Salem avenue.
Office hours—8-10 a. m.; 2-3 p. m.; 7-9 p. m.

D. B. BARBOUR. D. H. MATSON.
ROANOKE SANITARY PLUMBING COMPANY.
Practical plumbers and gas fitters. Dealers in all kinds of plumbers' and gas fitters' supplies. Estimates made on the most improved and sanitary styles of plumbing. All work guaranteed. J. P. MELHORN, superintendent, No. 10 South Jefferson street, Roanoke, Va. dec6-1yr

A New Series of Novels.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

We buy them back at 5 cents. Many of them usually sell for 50 cents each. They are worth looking at.

Nice 8-ball set Croquet, \$1.

We are framing New Pictures daily. New subjects, new moulding. Price them.

New assortment of Blank Books. Cheaper than ever.

GRAVATT'S BOOK STORE,
32 Salem avenue nov23-3m

He Crossed the Wide Ocean

WILLIAM WINTER, of 313 Nelson street, s. e., was born in England, of an old Scotch stock as he is called. He was a sailor, and he has been a sufferer from catarrh, and this is what he says:

"For at least twenty-five years I have been a sufferer from trouble in my throat, nostrils and ears. My hearing became thickened, accompanied with constant ringing in my head. I lost the sense of smell entirely, and my nostrils seemed tightly closed—one sometimes, but both generally."

"I was troubled with copious secretions in my throat. My head ached almost continuously, accompanied by a fulness that was almost unbearable."

"I consulted the best doctors in London, attended the London Throat, Nose and Ear Infirmary, receiving but little relief. From there I went to Kingston-on-Thames, but with no better results. I then came to America, and was under treatment at the Pennsylvania Hospital, but, like elsewhere, I got no better, and none pronounced my case catarrh until I came to Roanoke and, through an advertisement in the Herald, found Dr. Coates. He at once said: 'Why, sir, you have catarrh; I can cure you.' This was on March 3, 1892."

"For the first three days I went to him three times a day. He cut from the interior of my nostrils thirteen polypoid tumors in seven operations. 'I am better now than I have been for twenty-five years. My head has cleared up. My throat, always being dry, has assumed its natural condition. The bad taste, that like an evil spirit constantly haunted me, has all gone. My sense of smell has returned. The ringing pain in my head is no more and I rejoice to-day. I feel better to-day than I have for years. The treatment is mild. I could sit all day under it if necessary.'"

"If people doubt this statement, call on me at my room, 313 Nelson street, s. e., or at the Terry building, and I will verify every word of it; and I wish here to say the doctor charged me very moderately."

Here is a case of a sufferer going through the world who had despaired of relief, and who was kept "on his feet" only by a powerful vitality, the gift of a naturally good constitution.

Dr. L. Pearce Coates, specialist. Catarrh, nose, throat and chest, and also treats all curable diseases with success.

Office hours: 9:30 to 12 m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

BE SURE YOU SELECT THE

SOHMER PIANO.

If you can afford a strictly first-class instrument.

Although a little high in price, it is the cheapest in the end.

HOBBIE MUSIC CO.,

SOLE DEALERS,

ROANOKE, VA.

AN IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

Commercial Association Considers Co-operation.

Waller P. Huff Reads a Paper on This Subject—He Advocates Co-operative Manufacturing Companies—An Interesting Debate Follows the Reading of His Paper—The Question of Taxing Abutting Property Owners Announced for the Next Meeting.

The audience room of the Commercial Association was comfortably filled last night by prominent business men, anxious to hear Waller P. Huff's paper on co-operative manufacturing companies. After an introduction by the president he read the following:

"Gentlemen of the Commercial Association: 'I am sorry that my time has been so limited that I could not prepare as satisfactory a paper on the important subject of co-operative manufacturing as I wish to. The duty was imposed on me when I least expected it, and at the time of acceptance I felt my inability to do the matter properly justice, but it has been well said: 'No one knows what he can do until he tries.' Where there is little there is but little expected."

"Co-operation is a big word. What could any individual do without the co-operation of others? Suppose Roanoke and Ballahack had a population of one each, what would be their prosperity without the co-operation of the outside world? They would be like the wild man of the woods, all hair and hide."

"Co-operative manufacturing enterprises are, of late years, becoming to be successful. They would and should have been successful from their conception had experience and business brain organized them on the principles of to-day."

"We all know the rise and fall of the co-operative enterprises of the Grangers, Turners' Alliance, Knights of Labor and a hundred other mismanaged and badly organized institutions. The main fault in the management of the institutions mentioned was that they were too selfish with their own good thing and they wanted to control everything, even politics; at the same time not associate with the progressive world who did not think like they did. Of course this limited their progress and patronage and brought about failure."

"Co-operation means anything but selfishness. 'Buck together' with an all-hand pull pronunciation is the plain and straight meaning of co-operation. I long to see the time when the farmers and working people of this commonwealth can form associations that will be beneficial, but they can never do it until they make their plans more liberal and accept the co-operation of sympathetic capital and influence outside of their own avocations."

"Why should co-operative manufacturing companies be more successful than individual companies? Because in co-operation there is strength. For example should we form a company of 4,000 people paying in \$1 per month each for three months, making a capital stock of \$12,000, and put this in a broom factory, we would have 4,000 customers to start with, besides their influence, amounting to thousands more. Should this institution be run by an individual he could only depend on his individual influence and patronage."

"It seems to me that a company containing the most stockholders and charging the smallest assessment would be the most successful. Should every citizen in Roanoke pay one dollar per month for the encouragement of small manufacturing enterprises, he would make a better citizen and feel more interested in the growth and up-building of the city, besides he would not miss his expenditure. There are very few people who have become so financially depressed that they can't spare one dollar per month for such noble work as building up their own home and own town. I would suggest, should a co-operative movement of this kind be inaugurated, that shares of stock should not represent over \$1 each; and that a receipt for that dollar be printed in form as a stock certificate and that small industries employing women and children would be more preferable than those employing men."

"Roanoke is badly in need of enterprises for the employment of women and children. There are plenty of our mechanics working in our larger enterprises on good salaries who cannot save a dollar or own their own homes, as their unemployed families of women and children are so large that they consume all their earnings. I would also suggest that in employing labor in these institutions that they be required to take one dollar, or as much more stock per month as they might wish, thereby becoming part owners, and they would take more interest in the welfare of the enterprise."

"A limited time keeps me from making any real detailed suggestions as to plans for the organization of a company of this kind. Besides I think there are so many different plans it should be gotten up by a committee of our best business men, who know how to calculate success. Some are organized like savings banks, some after the various plans of building associations and other like concerns."

Mr. Huff then read a lengthy published letter from D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., who shows therein what co-operation can do in the way of encouraging a habit of saving, and how this can be turned to the profit of the people who save and of the community. As examples he cites two fine cotton mills in Charlotte, which were built on the co-operative plan and were a financial success."

Capt. J. H. Dunstan followed with an interesting talk on co-operative cotton mills, interspersing it with statistics, in which it appeared that a handsome dividend was paid on the capital stock."

There was a running debate on the co-operative plan, participated in by

S. Simmons, John Sheehan and Waller Huff, each indorsing in the main the recommendations of the latter.

Mr. Pechin indorsed the principles of co-operation, but the important thing to do was to show that it would be a success here. If the first enterprise established was a success no trouble would be experienced in securing money to start others. He favored Mr. Huff's idea of small enterprises, but the all important matter, after one had been established, was its management. Incompetent managers would soon wreck it. He had received many inquiries from men who were desirous of engaging in a small manufacturing business. This could be augmented by degrees, under good management. If five good business men would agree to investigate the proposed plan and the kind of enterprise that would pay best here, and find out where good managers could be secured, the people could be induced to subscribe to the stock. The attention of the outside world was now directed toward Roanoke. He was receiving eight or ten letters of inquiry daily.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee in accordance with his suggestion.

As the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in Washington in September President Pechin suggested that an effort be made to induce a large number of members to come to Roanoke on an excursion. He was authorized to appoint a committee for this purpose.

The president announced as the subject for the next meeting: "Can abutting property holders be compelled to bear their proportionate part of the expense of street paving?"

Mr. Sheehan expressed his gratification that the Commercial Association had decided to take up this question. The meeting then adjourned.

JEFF DOOLEY IS DEAD.

He Passed Away at Lynchburg Early Sunday Morning.

"Jeff Dooley is dead," greeted the newsgatherer on the streets yesterday. This report had obtained circulation here so often during the last three weeks that people received it yesterday with several grains of doubt until it was confirmed by City Sergeant Traynham, who received official notice of the death from Sergeant Johnson, of Lynchburg, where Dooley has been confined for safe keeping since he was sentenced at the January term of the Hustings Court.

Dooley died yesterday morning about 3 o'clock of consumption. For some time it had been apparent that he was rapidly sinking, and recently Dr. Latham, of Lynchburg, wrote A. Blair Antrim, one of the attorneys who defended the murderer, suggesting an immediate and urgent application to Governor McKinney to grant a respite. Steps were taken in this direction, but there is no need for it now.

Dooley, who murdered Policeman Mabry, was arrested at Pocahontas, whither he had fled, by a colored detective named Grasty. His trial, conviction and sentence are familiar to the readers of THE TIMES. He had narrowly escaped punishment at the hands of indignant people, but when the court sentenced him to be hung on April 8th excitement quieted down.

On his removal to Lynchburg Dooley became silent and moody, refusing to talk and took food only when compelled to by excessive hunger. Very soon he began to lose flesh and physicians pronounced him the victim of consumption. His brother died of the same disease and he came from the burial to Roanoke, committing on the evening of the same day the crime for which he was to be executed.

The Masonry Work Completed.

Capt. Henry Davin has completed the stone work on the Henry street overhead bridge. The masonry on all three of these structures is well done.

FOR CONSTABLE.

Mr. J. E. Turnbull Requested to Become a Candidate by 93 Well-known Citizens.

Mr. J. E. TURNBULL, We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers, recognizing your worth and ability as a business man and worthy citizen, do hereby request you to allow us to use your name for candidate for constable of this city, and as an evidence of our appreciation append our names, as follows:

James S. Groves, G. H. Harrington, J. C. Graves, J. E. Thomas, G. W. Crumpecker, J. J. Shea, J. P. Pfeiffer, M. Q. Jackson, Henry Neal, J. E. St. Clair, J. J. Garry, A. P. Hamilton, August Bening, J. T. Bernard, J. C. Moir, J. W. Stubbs, T. C. Craghead, M. E. Seymour, J. T. Ward, J. H. Bowers, C. B. Richardson, W. R. Tinsman, T. S. Richardson, S. L. McAllister, J. R. Dent, C. C. Staton, A. W. Grove, B. F. Black, R. M. Terrill, J. R. Patton, J. L. Mullin, T. J. Willson, C. E. Shank, H. F. Metz, John White, W. C. Clark, J. S. Stingleman, A. S. Barksdale, Robt. S. Bryan, J. H. Wagner, Wm. Henderson, E. R. Brown, S. W. Whitaker, N. W. Phelps, J. A. Henderson, Chas. R. Ackers, W. B. Murphy, J. F. Vanpelt, W. W. Ayers, C. E. Bane, C. Swink, C. W. Motley, T. T. Ellinger, W. E. Barber, Daniel Lawrence, Lanyon S. Motley, J. T. Bowles, B. H. Nichols, A. W. Stewart, R. L. Stevens, J. B. Chewing, J. E. Gossard, J. E. Dawson, W. C. Daniel, Wm. S. Rankin, B. Y. Dean, J. S. Licklider, Antony Geison, W. H. Irby, Henry Scholz, W. W. England, Franz Richard, J. M. Roberts, M. Corrigan, J. H. Davis, Alex. Mooney, Mike Ryder, J. R. Stigles, J. C. Wright, J. H. Matney, S. T. Smith, F. Stine, James P. Ryder, T. O. Clements, P. S. Wilkinson, P. Trenwith, Henry Senior, C. Griffith, Thos. McGill, Ed. Muth, Thomas Hulley, C. S. Mitchell, E. B. Hault, J. M. Kohler.

ROANOKE TRULY THE MAGIC CITY

This Claim Supported by a Solid Array of Facts.

Its Wonderful Growth in Ten Years—The Taxable Values Will Compare With Any City in the Commonwealth. Amount of Money Paid into the State Treasury—Roanoke a Healthy City.

Roanoke's claim to the proud distinction of being the "Magic City of the South" has been frequently disputed. Manufactured statistics have sometimes been thrust forward to rob it of this honor, but they were invariably shattered by the formidable array of facts presented by THE TIMES and business men who were enlisted in its upbuilding and acquainting the world with its unsurpassed advantages and resources.

In less than ten years Roanoke has grown from an insignificant village and way station on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railway, to a prosperous city, and headquarters of the great Norfolk and Western system. In 1882 Big Lick numbered from 400 to 450 people, but to-day, according to the best authority, the population of Roanoke is from 25,000 to 27,000 souls.

Hon. M. C. Thomas, well known throughout this section as a shrewd calculator in matters political, industrial and otherwise, places the number of Roanoke's inhabitants at 27,000. In elections his calculations have always proven reliable, his estimates of majorities having been verified in every instance.

C. W. Turner, commissioner of the revenue, is another good authority. He never fails to make a most conservative estimate when asked for figures. He says that Roanoke has a population of not less than 25,000, probably more. His accuracy may be disputed, but it is attested by the fact that his estimate of the number of people residing here in 1890, made before the United States enumerators began their work, was only 43 in excess of the number of inhabitants reported from the census office at Washington. Lynchburg, not counting her suburbs, and Petersburg, each a century or more old, fell short of the actual population of Roanoke.

Commissioner Turner is authority for the statement that the population of the city increased over 6,000 during 1891. Those of our citizens who know him and the accuracy of his estimates will cheerfully subscribe to this declaration, notwithstanding the past year was regarded as unusually dull in business circles.

TAXABLE VALUES.

Roanoke, considering its age, can well afford to challenge comparison with any city of the commonwealth in all respects. The assessment of real estate and personal property will compare most favorably with other cities, as the subjoined table shows:

	Real Estate	Per. Prop.	Total.
Roanoke.....	\$7,456,917	\$2,394,931	\$9,851,848
Danville.....	5,282,455	2,259,480	7,541,935
Lynchburg.....	7,889,828	2,839,621	10,729,449
Petersburg.....	5,713,050	3,265,010	8,978,060

The reader will observe that Roanoke, not yet ten years old, falls short of Lynchburg, a century or more old, only \$924,641, and exceeds Petersburg, another old city, \$793,761. Each of these cities have claimed a larger population than Roanoke, and have a greater number of railroads centering within their borders.

TAXES PAID THE STATE.

Roanoke can point with pride to its contributions to the State treasury in the matter of taxes. For the year 1891 it contributed the sum of \$120,350.91. Of this amount the handsome sum of \$29,000 was turned in by Clerk Brooke, of the Hustings Court. The amount of real and personal property, liquor and general license tax turned in by Roanoke and the three other cities herein before named is as follows:

Roanoke.....	\$87,850.52	Danville, \$52,331.26	Lynchburg, \$73,516.11	Petersburg, \$69,300.08
--------------	-------------	-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------------

In these items Roanoke exceeds Lynchburg \$14,820.41; Petersburg \$17,366.42, and Danville \$34,335.26. In the matter of capitation tax Roanoke is ahead, having paid \$4,813, while Danville paid \$2,681, Lynchburg \$4,225, and Petersburg \$4,791. Lynchburg paid in tax on liquor licenses \$3,937.01 more than Roanoke, but on general license fell short \$15,872.17.

For the year 1892 the Magic City, notwithstanding the dullness in real estate circles and consequent reduction in tax receipts from real estate agents, will equal its record for 1891 in revenues paid into the State treasury.

A HEALTHY CITY.

In refuting the statements that have gone abroad in regard to Roanoke being an unhealthy city, it is only necessary to quote the reports of the Commissioner of the Revenue for Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg and Petersburg, made under oath, to show the falsity of these reports. From the annual report of the auditor for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, the following statement of deaths is taken:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Roanoke.....	197	83	280
Danville.....	101	26	127
Lynchburg.....	222	493	715
Petersburg.....	302	703	1,005

In justice to Roanoke it is proper to state just how the commissioners gathered these certificates. No corpse can be shipped by rail or removed beyond the city limits by an undertaker without a certificate from a physician specifying the disease that caused the death, nor can an interment be made in one of the three cemeteries of the city unless such certificate is exhibited to the superintendent, and a copy filed with the board of health. These certificates are carefully compared with the returns of the commissioner's deputy and any discrepancy corrected before a report is made to the auditor under oath. It is next to impossible, with the care exercised and checks employed, to err in the preparation of the mortality statistics of the city.

WILL NOT FIGHT.

Salisbury Willing to Renew the Modus Vivendi.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Lord Salisbury, under date of March 28, has replied as follows to Sir Julian Pauncefote, in response to Mr. Wharton's note of March 22:

"In reply to your telegram of the 23d inst. notice has been given to owners of ships sailing for Bering Sea that both agreements at present under discussion between Great Britain and the United States—that as to arbitration and that as to an intermediate arrangement—may affect liberty of sealing in Bering Sea. They have, therefore, notice of their liability to possible interruption, and will sail subject to that notice. The question of time is not, therefore, urgent. Inform the President that we concur in thinking that when the treaty has been ratified there will arise a new state of things. Until it is ratified our conduct is governed by the language of your note of June 14, 1890. But when it is ratified both parties must admit that contingent rights have become vested in the other, which both desire to protect."

"We think that the prohibition of sealing, if it stands alone, will be unjust to British sealers, if the decision of the arbitrators should be adverse to the United States. We are, however, willing when the treaty has been ratified, to agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year, if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in the decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the prohibition of sealing shall have inflicted on British sealers during the pendency of the arbitration and in the event of a decision adverse to Great Britain should assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter shall, during the pendency of arbitration, have inflicted on the United States or its sealers."

"As an alternative course we are also willing, after the ratification of the treaty, to prohibit sealing in the disputed waters if vessels be excepted from prohibition which produce a certificate that they have given security for such damages as the arbitrators may assess in case of a decision adverse to Great Britain, the arbitrators to receive the necessary authority on that behalf. In this case a restriction of slaughter on the islands will not in point of equity be necessary. Her Majesty's government are unable to see any other than one of these two methods of restricting seal hunting in the disputed waters during the arbitration which would be equitable to both parties."

A reply from Lord Salisbury in regard to Acting Secretary Wharton's note of March 22, expressing the hope of the President that Lord Salisbury would give a prompt and friendly assent to renew the modus vivendi of last year for the protection of seal life in Bering sea, was laid before the President yesterday afternoon. It bears date of March 26, and was received by Mr. Wharton yesterday through Sir Julian Pauncefote. When Mr. Wharton laid it before the President he had a brief talk with him in regard to its contents. Neither the President nor the Secretary would indicate to the press the nature of the communication.

The President devoted the entire morning to the consideration of the Bering sea matter with a view to framing an answer to Lord Salisbury's note. He had the benefit of the advice of Secretary Blaine, Senator Sherman and General Foster, who were in conference with him for some time. It is understood that the President is pleased with Lord Salisbury's present attitude, and will accept his conditions for the modus vivendi.

THE FEAGLES CASE.

Examination of Witnesses Will Probably Be Concluded Friday.

The Feagles case is progressing quite rapidly, and the examination of witnesses will likely be concluded on Friday. So far there has been little change in the testimony over that adduced at the former trial.

One witness, who testified as to the footprints seen in the vicinity of the murdered man at the former trial, left the impression that they were those possibly made by Feagles, the accused. On Saturday, however, his testimony went further and the impression left was favorable to the prisoner.

Arabs for the Exposition.

New York, March 28.—The steamship India, from Gibraltar, which arrived at this port Sunday, brought nine Arabs and a stud of thoroughbred Arabian horses. This party comes from the court of the Sultan of Morocco and will form a part of the native Arabian village at the World's Fair, under direction of Si Hassan Bon Ali. They bring their native costumes and household goods, and pending the opening of the exposition will travel.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

Jeremiah Coto was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday morning for the murder of Frank Louis Frankeloso.

Dennis Cobb, a well-to-do negro, was lynched at Arcadia, Ia., Saturday night by five white men. The limb of the tree to which he was hung broke and Cobb escaped to his house, not however, until he had been shot several times. He died soon afterward. No cause is assigned for the deed. Two arrests have been made.

The negroes in Chicago held a largely attended meeting Sunday night and denounced the recent Southern outrages upon their race.

Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, is seriously ill at his residence in Washington, and his friends are very much alarmed at his condition.

George R. Bell, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant of Staunton, died at that city.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

Members Getting Down to Work at Harrisonburg.

Report of the Evangelistic Committee Adopted—A Hard Hit at Evangelists. Members Received Into the Conference—The Bishop's Charge—Prosperous Condition of the Mission Work—Money Raised for Its Support—An Eloquent Sermon by Dr. J. T. Wightman.

HARRISONBURG, March 28.—[Special.]—The conference was called to order Saturday morning promptly at 9:30 o'clock by Bishop J. C. Keener. Religious services were conducted by Dr. J. H. Waugh, who has stood at his post as itinerant Methodist preacher for fifty years. While some little frail, he is yet remarkably vigorous. But few members are as greatly beloved and honored as this hero of a half-century of services.

All except five of the members of the conference having answered to the call of their names, the call of the roll was dispensed with and the conference spread its sails to catch the full gale, and launched out into the wide sea of active business.

The report of the evangelistic committee was read and adopted. This report sets out the evil effects which attend and follow the operations of evangelists among the people to be very grave and serious; that it tended to create irreverence; tended to the disorganization of the church forces. The report urges that the ministers conduct their own revival services as far as possible; that where outside aid became necessary they call in members of their own or of adjacent conferences; that the church members be requested to discourage the work of these evangelists by withholding their presence from their services and by this means from supporting them. It was declared as the opinion of the committee that the Methodist was the best system of evangelism in the world.

The bishop stated that the preacher in charge was alone responsible for the dignity of his pulpit, and that he must guard against the intrusion of irresponsible persons. This statement was formulated into a resolution, offered by Dr. S. K. Cox, seeking to hold a member of the conference liable to censure who shall employ any of these irresponsible self-styled evangelists. But as the resolution stirred up some discussion and appeared likely to produce some friction, it was withdrawn at the request of the bishop.

The class to be received into the conference, namely, W. L. Smith, S. M. Bowman, W. Gower, W. H. Joyce, J. S. Engle, I. C. Michael, C. A. Scamland, A. B. Sites, J. W. Heall and J. H. Willhite, was called, and the bishop delivered to them a pithy and terse charge, impressing upon them the weight of the immense responsibility assumed by them in becoming members of the conference to travel as Methodist preachers. All the searching disciplinary questions were answered in the affirmative.

The bishop said: "Are you going on to perfection—perfect in all respects? I have known men perfect in all respects except humility. Do not allow yourself to go into debt. Be diligent, my brethren. The church has no use for a lazy man. You may preach out of an empty mind or talk about the Sunday-school lessons, and think the people do not know it, but they do. At the end of the year they will tell you they want you back, but you find out otherwise. He reads of the Bible, the greatest of books. Greater wars have been waged around the law and the prophets than around the world turns over one of these skeptical philosophers drops off, and the Bible gets stronger."

"A man can find a wide field of usefulness in our church. It is as wide as the world. Some think they must get out of the church to find a field of usefulness, but the church will furnish you all you can do. God bless you, brethren."

The vote was taken, and the ten young men were taken into full connection in the conference.

Dr. H. C. Morrison, the traveling secretary of the missionary board, was introduced to the conference, and delivered a strong speech, showing up the prosperity of the mission work, which has grown from one mission field, with thirty-six members and three workers, to vast outspreading domains in almost every unchristian land, with ninety-nine laborers in seven organized conferences, with thousands of members.

Dr. Morrison asked the conference to subscribe 240 shares, amounting to \$2,400, to be utilized in the support of B. W. Waters and wife and J. C. Newton and wife, the representatives of this conference, as missionaries now laboring in the missionary cause in Japan. The full amount was quickly pledged. This act places the conference in the forefront of Southern churches. The prospect now is that the collections accruing from the anniversary collection of the conference will be clearly entitled to carry the banner in missionary contributions.

The sermon last night by Dr. J. T. Wightman upon the text, "Strengthened with might by His spirit in the inner man," was the finest discourse of any delivered before the conference to date. The house was packed to its utmost capacity, listening with wrapt attention to the doctor's finished paragraphs of polished periods. The central idea of his sermon was expressed thus: "The noblest thought of God was the reproduction of God in the creation of a good man."

The sermon was replete with grand, lofty flights of eloquence and sparkling truth, made rich by a thread of simple love.

The Weather.

Forecast: For Virginia, fair, north winds, shifting to southeast; warmer on Wednesday.